

the requisite inclination, or the inclined plane may be made by an arrangement of mattresses, or by removing the feathers from the lower end of the bed. The writer was led to adopt this plan, by observing that while sleeping in a chair, with the lower limbs nearly touching the floor, he never in that position, was disturbed by cramp.

United States News.

New Orleans Delta, June 22.

The Missouri Volunteers.—We yesterday had the pleasure of an introduction to one of the officers of Col. Doniphan's regiment, whose martial exploits and indefatigable marches, form laudable themes for every tongue. We found him unaffectedly frank, possessing an earnest energy, which is no doubt characteristic of the whole regiment of these western braves.

By the way, it may sound something like a misnomer, but still is not less the fact, that the flying artillery of the expedition had no other agency of transportation, either in the battle or out of it, than oxen—not the swiftest messengers of Mars it must be admitted; worse than Mrs. Bardell's slow coach, by a long odds.

In one instance, in the presence of some American officers, the British Consul was very eloquent in his eulogies of the Mexicans. They were a most brave, enlightened and a particularly magnanimous and humane people, who, in their engagements with an enemy, scrupulously observed the rules of war, and that forbearance to a vanquished foe, dictated by the more enlightened ethics of the present day.

"Are you done now, stranger?" said the captain of a company raised in the western part of Missouri, when he thought he had heard him out.

"I am done," said the Consul; "I will however add, that my statement is unanswerable."

"Well, if this here doot answer you," said the young volunteer, "Tom Beaton himself could not stump you!" and he held up the black flag which the enemy unfurled before going into the battle of Sacramento, which showed the murderous designs of the Mexicans. The representative of Queen Victoria said nothing, though he evidently thought there was something in the emblematic eloquence of the Missourian.

Our informant states to us that the British Consul at Chihuahua, made himself officious, if he did not palpably compromise himself. It was known that he gave aid and comfort to the Mexicans, in furnishing them to some extent, with the sinews and munitions of war.

The consul thought to keep the American troops out of a public building in Chihuahua, which a party had been ordered to enter and examine. The officer in command told him that his orders were to enter it, and enter it he would. The consul replied that if he did, it would be at the risk of incurring the hostility of his, the British government, and he officially warned him of the fact.

The Missourian said that at the risk of incurring the hostility of the British government or that of hell itself, the house should be opened. He ordered a twenty four pounder to blow it open; but before it arrived, some of the men had climbed up to the top of the building, down inside, and threw the doors open.

The Lieutenant colonel of the regiment is Mr Jackson, as brave a man as breathes, but one who makes no pretensions to a knowledge of the science of war. In going into the battle of Sacramento, Lieutenant colonel Mitchell, who had been despatched from Price's command on special duty, was present. "Look here Mitchell," said the gallant Jackson, "You hold the same rank that I do. I know you can fight as well as I can, and I know you can order better. I resign you my command during battle, for I prefer going into the ranks, and having a few cracks out of Nancy (his favourite double barrel gun), at those yellow boys on horseback, yonder."

Lieutenant colonel Jackson would accept of no refusal to this arrangement, and it was adopted. He soon took down his man, and soon after—it is not known how many.

When the battle was over they were going among the wounded, when one of the men remarked:—"Why colonel, this fellow here looks like that first fellow you shot."

"Well, it does, that's a fact," said Lieut. Col. Jackson, "I had fifteen buckshot that time in Nancy; see if there was as many pat into his body."

The man examined and found the marks of fourteen buckshot in the Mexican's body.

When the despatches of the battle were about to be sent to Washington, Lieut. Col. Jackson was called on for his report. He said he never thought much of reports, no how—he always went in for the reality. They might say to the Secretary of War for him, if they choose, that at Sacramento the Mexicans caught hell.

Fourth July Accidents.—The most painful accident connected with the fourth, this year, was the death of James A. Brown, Esq., principal partner in the commercial houses of Brown, Brothers & Co.; Brown, Shipley & Co., in New York, Baltimore, New Orleans, and Liverpool. This event took place at Flushing, Long Island, on Saturday. Mr Brown had just arrived there from the city, and while in the lawn in company with his young bride, amusing themselves at a swing, some

careless boys in the vicinity fired a small cannon, a ball from which entered the heart of Mr Brown, killing him almost instantaneously. He fell at the feet of his lady, whom he had that moment taken out of the swing.—Numerous other accidents on the anniversary of "Independence day," are recorded in the American papers.

New York, July, 8.

Further advices from the army in Mexico under Gen. Scott have been received at New Orleans.

Mr. Kendall, the correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, writes that matters begin to look grave.

Santa Anna has been created Dictator, until the Presidential election, to take place in November.

Active exertions have been made by the Mexicans to cut off Gen. Pillow and Caldwell, and permanently destroy all communication between Vera Cruz and Puebla.

It was currently reported that a large force had been organized in the city of Mexico, with a view to prevent the capture of the capital by Gen. Scott, who was still waiting at Puebla for reinforcements.

It is expected that Gen. Scott will be opposed at three different points on the road to Mexico. Great preparations had been made to defend the capital.

Gen. Cadwallader had 1400 men under his command, and Gen. Pillow 1800. It was reported that the Mexican Gen. Alvarez, with 5000 men, would attack Gen. Cadwallader.

YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

Arrival of the First July Mail.

The Royal Mail Steamship Britannia arrived at Halifax on the afternoon of Thursday last, after a short passage of 11 days. The news contained in the papers received, is of an important and highly satisfactory nature. The weather had been unusually fine, and there was every prospect of an abundant crop. This, together with the large quantity of bread-stuffs which had been received in Britain, had materially lowered the price of all kinds of provisions. The Money market was easy, and trade generally had assumed a more healthy appearance. Having but little time, we select from our files such items as will put our readers in possession of the news.

Her Majesty has bestowed a pension of £300 on Father Mathew, and the like sum on the widow of Dr. Chalmers.

Willmer and Smith's European Times, July 4.

The violent fluctuations which we have experienced in our Corn markets during the last few months, accompanied, as they have been, by a derangement of the currency, and general interruption of manufacturing industry unprecedented in our mercantile history, render it a duty we owe to our readers, at the departure of the present packet, to glance for a moment at the existing state of commercial prospects, and to indicate as distinctly as circumstances and prudence will permit, our own opinions of the future. The question of the probable wants and future supplies of food absorbs all others. Since the middle of the month of May, the price of Wheat may be said to have declined more than thirty four shillings per quarter, whilst on American flour a fall of about fifteen shillings per barrel has been established, and the general tendency of the markets throughout the kingdom indicate a farther decline. In point of fact, the breadstuffs, now in course of importation, as well from the Black Sea as from the United States, must 'leave a loss,' at the current prices, of not less than from twenty to thirty per cent. upon their original cost. In the excitement inseparable from such a state of things, speculators cling to every hope held out which may tend to change their present gloomy prospects. Every passing report of the re-appearance of the potato disease is seized upon with the blind eagerness which cupidity inspires.

Since the 19th ult., the state of the corn market has commanded general attention from all classes. During the week succeeding that date the weather was wet, subsequently it improved, and it is now warm and seasonable. The London and Liverpool Markets accordingly have felt the effects, and a heavy fall of from ten to fourteen shillings per quarter on Wheat was established up to yesterday, when the market in London showed a further tendency to decline. In fact from the highest point in the middle of May, the total fall cannot be estimated at less in Liverpool, than about 34s. per quarter; whilst American flour

which at the middle of May, fetched here 48s. 6d. per barrel, it fell in June to 40s. 6d. per barrel, and at the present date, the same description of flour will not realize more than 33s. 6d. per barrel, with a general tendency to decline. Considerable anxiety has been manifested by the declaration of Lord John Russell in the House of Commons, that "whatever may be the amount of the potato crop, there is every reason to believe that a great portion of the present crop must perish." It is now admitted that the failure of the crop of potatoes last year has been the paramount cause of the high prices of this year; and it being alleged that there is only one-third of the quantity of potatoes sowed this season of what there was last, it is inferred that a vast quantity of corn will be required, irrespective of the more or less satisfactory yielding of the ensuing harvest. The genial weather which now prevails cannot fail to bring forward the corn throughout the United Kingdom; and if it should continue a few weeks longer, there can be no doubt that the harvest will be more plentiful than for many years past. The accounts that have reached us from all the corn-producing countries concur in the promise of general abundance. The doubts respecting the potato crop seem confined to the prospects of Ireland, whilst in Holland, Belgium, France, the North of Germany, Spain and Portugal, no symptom of the disease had manifested itself, but on the contrary, the new potatoes were of sound quality, and had greatly declined in price.

It is now confidently stated that the Session of Parliament will be brought to a close on or about the 23rd of July, and that Parliament will be dissolved on the day after prorogation. Electioneering proceedings are therefore the order of the day throughout the kingdom; but we never remember on any preceding general election, that so little excitement or party feeling prevailed, as at the present period. With the exception of the two universities, Oxford and Cambridge, where indeed the threatened contests appear to be rather of a personal than of a political character, it would be difficult to point out any constituency wherein the usual violent political partisanship, which at all previous dissolutions have characterised our election contests, can now be said to exist.

The general impression prevails that when the new Parliament shall assemble in October, for a brief session before Christmas, as it is expected, the relative strength of parties in the House of Commons will remain about the same as at present.

Besides the enormous loan of eight millions already granted to the Irish people, the Government have now come forward with a proposition to advance about £600,000 to three of the railway undertakings in Ireland, which have paid up half their capital. A long debate has taken place in the House of Commons on this subject, the advance being so completely at variance with the principles laid down at the early period of the Session, when Lord George Bentinck proposed his magnificent scheme of appropriating sixteen millions for the purpose of encouraging railway projects in Ireland. It certainly appears to us irreconcilable with the principles so triumphantly asserted at the commencement of the Session by the Whigs; but we suppose that it has been conceded for the purpose of opening the main lines of road throughout Ireland; of which there was not the remotest chance so long as the country remained in its present prostrate position. The proposition was carried by a large majority, the extreme political economists, and the friends of Sir Robert Peel, being the only opponents to the measure.

At present there is no indication of an united national Irish party being created out of the divided and exhausted fragments of the Repeal Association. The country is still a prey to famine and pestilence, and many years must elapse before she can recover herself. The conflicting statements circulated respecting the prospects of the potato crop, render it still difficult to give any positive opinion on the subject; but the decided tone adopted by Lord John Russell on the subject in the House of Commons, has left an unfavourable impression on the public mind. Whilst, however, it is our duty to point out the declaration of the chief Minister of the crown respecting the apprehended loss on the potato crop, it is right to add that the opinion expressed by his lordship is at variance with many reports which have reached us from respectable sources from all parts of the United Kingdom on this important subject.

We perceive that final arrangements are made for the conveyance of the re-

mains of Mr. O'Connell to their native and last home. The Cemetery Committee had undertaken the expense, but the Oriental steam-packet outdid them in liberality, and have undertaken the conveyance of the corpse home, free of all charges whatever. The steamer which will bear the remains will have reached Genoa about the 27th ult., thence it will proceed to Leghorn and Civita Vecchia, and return to England via Genoa and Gibraltar. The day of arrival at Southampton is fixed for the 17th of July. The steamer selected is the Queen, on whose deck a mourning canopy will be erected. The 20th of July will be about the day of arrival in Dublin.

Lord Ashburton, in the House of Lords on Tuesday last, when moving for the correspondence between the Colonial Secretary and the Governor General of Canada and the Governors of other Colonies, relative to the abolition of differential duties, reminded the House that, when the reduction of protective duties in 1845, was proposed, the Manufacturers of Manchester were greatly alarmed, and memorialised the Government against it. He considered the experiments of 'free trade,' as it was called, now making in our colonies to be highly serious, because, if they proved unsuccessful, as he believed they would, the mistake could not be corrected by the Colonial Legislatures with the same facility as we could remedy similar errors at home. Lord Grey defended the free-trade measures by which the Colonial Legislatures were enabled to repeal the differential duties, and adopt, respectively in each colony, the same principle to which the mother country had compelled them to submit. Lord Stanley still contended that nothing would tend more to keep up a feeling of attachment and dependence on the part of our colonies, than for England to say to them—

"We are your natural customers; the connexion between us can never be interrupted; it is the policy of the Legislature and of the Government to maintain that connexion; and by upholding it they will at once benefit the Colonies, and increase the power of the mother country. He believed that no long time would elapse before British manufacturers would find that the recent legislative measures with reference to the Colonies had worked most prejudicially and injuriously to their interests, by converting into neutral markets what were formerly protected markets; and he considered it was an unfortunate circumstance that the Government, not satisfied with leaving the colonies to take their own course, had felt it their duty to incite the colonial Legislatures to take steps for the removal of the existing differential duties.

The Overland Mail from India has brought the intelligence of two serious conflicts in the Chinese Seas—the one between the English and the Chinese; the other between the French squadron and the Cochinchinese, in the Bay of Touran. It would appear that Sir John Davis, the governor of Hong Kong, having ineffectually endeavoured to procure redress for the piratical acts of the Chinese, and for the numerous insults which are continually offered to the English residents in China, and having failed in procuring the fulfilment of the treaty of Nankin, which stipulated for the admission of foreigners into the city of Canton, resolved to strike some blow which should compel the Chinese authorities to listen to reason. Accordingly, having made his arrangements, Sir John Davis, accompanied by General D'Aguiar, with about 1000 men of all arms, embarked on board her Majesty's ships Vulture and Espiegle, the Hon. Company's steamer Pluto, and the Corsair, with one or two small vessels for the conveyance of artillery and troops, the whole naval forces being under the command of Captain Macdougall, the senior officer on the station. With this expedition Sir John Davis entered the Bocca Tigris at 9 a. m. of the 2nd April, surprised the Anunghoy forts, as well as those on the Islands of North and South Wantong, and carried them on both sides of the river in a few minutes. The guns, amounting to 450, were spiked, and all the arms and ammunition collected instantly destroyed. Having thus secured a communication with Hong Kong, the expedition advanced up the river, and reached Whampoa late in the afternoon. All the troops were transferred on board such vessels as could proceed up the river. Sir John reached the barrier, formed of stakes and extending across the river at 9 a. m. on the 3rd April, and forced a passage. The forts at Whampoa and Wookingtap fired round-shot and grape at the division under Colonel Brereton, but by his judicious management he